THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER Baltic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim, Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. Ticket Agent. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business,
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Semi-Weekly Standard.
VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855. No. 33.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Pan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
CSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUGEE'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING AND SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)	
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,	
40 " American Calf Skins,	
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,	
10 " Morocco Skins,	
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,	
50 " Band Leather,	

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
ember 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Icehouse, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,		JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	of Raleigh.	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEILL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
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CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
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JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
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CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jos. H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFOR

REMARKS OF MR. WINSTON, OF BERTIE CO.,

ON THE SUBJECT OF A CONVENTION.

MR. SPEAKER:—Some of the ablest men in the State have recently taken the ground, that the Legislature may, by a mere majority of the members present, pass a bill, by and under which an unlimited convention may be called by a bare majority vote of the people of North Carolina. If this position be tenable, it is time that the people of the State were informed of it. I hazard the conjecture that not one man in a thousand, in this State, ever heard of it before. And, sir, that it is wrong, I think that, even with my weak ability, I can show beyond all doubt.

Before the convention of 1835, our State constitution was silent throughout, as to the mode of its own amendment. It contained no direction express or implied on the subject.—As the instrument had been framed by the people through their agents, of course the same people had the sole right, by a majority of votes, to alter, amend and change it at will. The General Assembly very properly "disclaimed all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law;" and there was positively not a word in the Constitution requiring any other vote than a majority of the people. There was, therefore, no other possible mode of amending the Constitution of the State, than by the majority principle, adopted at that time. The convention of 1835 introduced into the Constitution two modes in which it might thereafter be amended. The manner of calling that convention can consequently furnish no precedent to guide us now.

The act of the Assembly calling the convention of 1835 gave to that convention discretionary power over some sixteen subjects. In regard, however, to four other subjects, the convention were not left to exercise their discretion. They were *directed* and *commanded* to act. First, it was enacted that said convention "*should*" adjust the Senate basis. Secondly: the like as to the Commons' basis. Thirdly: the like as to the qualifications of Senate voters; and fourthly, as follows: "*That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution of the State.*" I quote the exact language, italicising it myself. Upon this clause of the act of 1835, nothing has been said by the advocates of the majority doctrine. It is strange that it should have been entirely overlooked, especially by gentlemen who have assumed to give in their speeches the substance of the act of 1834.

Sir, I undertake to say, that when this part of the act is seen and properly understood, the principle, that there is still another mode of amending the Constitution besides the two provided by the convention, vanishes into thin air. The case, in a few words is this: The people delegated to the convention of 1835 the whole power to do what they pleased, in regard to the modes of amending the Constitution in future. They not only delegated this power, but they commanded its full exercise. The convention, in obedience to this command, adopted the two modes contained in the Constitution. Now, sir, if I know anything of language or law, those two affirmative modes exclude any and every other. "*Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius.*" The Supreme Court of North Carolina, the "final interpreter," would be bound to adopt my reasoning without any hesitation. And, sir, if there is any gentleman in the House who holds the contrary doctrine, I would be glad to know it. [Here, Mr. Phillips, of Orange, informed Mr. Winston, that he should reply to him, and should contend, first, that the Supreme Court could not look at the act calling the convention in construing the amendments of 1835; and secondly, that if they could, the clause of the act relied on did not exclude the call of a convention by other modes than those provided for in the Constitution.] I am glad, sir, that it is the gentleman from Orange who takes issue with me on this occasion. His knowledge of the law and Constitution is such, that he fails to maintain his position, it will be because the position cannot be maintained. "If Troy could not be defended by Hector, it could not be defended at all."

Before I discuss the points made by my friend, let me ask him to turn his mind to one or two points. First: as he holds that the face of the Constitution is the only guide in construing it, let him inform me where he derives the power for the Legislature, by a majority vote, to originate a bill whereby a majority of the people call a convention. The Constitution of the State speaks of legislative action, in regard to this matter, only in two places.—My friend is obliged to admit that he can find nothing in the Constitution itself to warrant his position. And, sir, as he denies himself the right to look outside of the instrument, he cannot move an inch. Even the precedent of 1835 (of no value when found) cannot be resorted to by him. What additional vigor or validity, I ask, can be given to the proposed convention by an act of Assembly preceding it? The powers of the Legislature are well defined in the Constitution, and there is not a word said therein of their calling a convention, except by a two thirds vote. But it is said that it is more proper for the Legislature to call it. This is a yielding of the whole argument. The question is one of constitutional power, and not of propriety. I undertake to say that if a convention of the people could assemble without an act of the Legislature, their action would be as valid as if an act had preceded and authorized their assembling. Judge Gaston's expressed opinion was, that the act of 1834 was "no more than a proposition or a recommendation." Suppose that delegates of the people were to assemble in Raleigh, could they not make a proposition or recommendation for a convention? And, sir, it is taking the whole question for granted, to say that it is necessary to have an act of the Legislature in order to direct when, where, and how the elections are to be held. If the Legislature, by the vote of a majority, has no power in the premises, then what additional force is given to such a convention by the act?

Again. Let me direct the attention of my friend to the wording of the Constitution. One clause is as follows:

"*No part* of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively: Nor shall any alteration take place until the said bill, so agreed to, shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, in the first session thereafter, by two thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

Notice the terms employed in this clause. It is, clearly as words can make it, an assertion of one mode of amending the Constitution and a *denial of all other modes.* It was adopted in the Convention on the 6th day of July. Now, sir, suppose that the clause just quoted were the only provision contained in the Constitution providing for its own amendment. Every man will admit that the Constitution could not be amended in any other way, and that the majority principle contended for would be clearly wrong.

The only other reference to amendments contained in the Constitution is in the following words:

"No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly."

This clause was adopted in the Convention of 1835, two days after the former. How far does it break in upon the general rule expressed in the former? Only so far as to form an exception. The whole instrument is to be construed together, and, therefore, both clauses have to stand. Now, sir, I desire some gentleman to take the Constitution and show me on its face an additional mode of amending the Constitution. I go further here, and say, that the whole ground is here covered. I challenge any man to look either in the Constitution or *any where else*, and find any valid argument, or even suggestion against my position. Here is a general rule expressed in the clearest possible language. To this general rule, there is one expressed exception. Will any man say that the whole subject is not covered by the rule and the exception expressed? Story and Smith, in their works on the construction of Constitutions, both say that the whole ground is covered, and that no other exception can be implied. We need not, however, resort to them, if language means anything. The point, to my mind, is too transparent to admit of any reasonable doubt.

Here, sir, I might stop. But my friend from Orange will reply to me presently, and I will proceed to meet the points presented by him. First, can the Supreme Court take into consideration the act of 1834 in construing the amendments of 1835. I say that they not only can but they are bound to do so. Nothing is plainer.

What relation did the Convention of 1835 sustain towards the act which called them together? Most assuredly the same in every substantial particular that the Legislature sustains towards the State constitution. We are sworn not to violate the State constitution. The members of that convention were sworn that they would not "either directly or indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined or the limits fixed to the convention by the people of North Carolina as set forth in the act of 1834 which act was ratified by the people." The State constitution provides for the origin and existence of the Legislature, giving certain powers and withholding others. The act of 1834 did the same things with increased solicitude and strictness towards the convention of 1835. The State constitution was the work of the people before there was any Legislature. The act of 1834 was the work of the people; it called the convention into being and gave it certain well defined powers, excluding all others. In short, if ever there was a deliberative body on earth, with a written instrument controlling, directing and mastering their action, it was the convention of 1835.

Now, sir, nothing is better established than that the Supreme Court of this State not only can look to the constitution for every purpose in construing the act of the Legislature but they are positively sworn and bound to do so. The act of 1834 was to the convention of 1835 a constitution in every sense of the word. They were but members of a Legislature subordinate to that constitution. Will the gentleman from Orange admit that the convention was limited by the act, as I have stated? I suppose that he will. Can he then deny so plain a conclusion as I have drawn? Let him detect any flaw in the argument if he can. I might amplify it by examples and illustrations; but I presume that I am understood, which is all that I desire.

But, sir, the action of the convention of 1835, as expressed in the amendments to the Constitution itself, absolutely *compels* the gentleman to look to the act of 1834 in order to understand this matter. The preamble to the amendments, which the gentleman admits is to be resorted to, with the amendments, states the fact that "the act of 1834 was ratified by a majority of the people, and that, by said vote, the people declared their will that a convention should be held, to consider of the amendments proposed." What amendments? The ones proposed. Where proposed? In the act of 1834. Does not every man here see that the convention here expressly declares, that they were but subordinate to the act, and that the chart of their power was contained in the act. They also declared that they had made their amendments in accordance with said acts. Let any man take up the preamble, to which I refer, and read it carefully, and he will find that it declares, in every part of it, the point that I contend for. The Supreme Court of the State has decided that, by a proper reference of one deed to another, the descriptions of the latter are incorporated into the former. Now, sir, the Convention of 1835 could not have made the case stronger, if they had repeated *seriatim* in the preamble, each and all of the provisions of the act of 1834. Yet, the gentleman admits, that the preamble is to be considered, but denies that the act, which in substance it repeats, is to be looked at. I will not say more on this point. I have only to say that either the gentleman or myself is in a decided mistake about it.

I take it that the act of 1834 is to be looked at in construing the amended constitution. What then is the construction of that clause of the act, which says, "that the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution." They *shall* provide in *what* manner. This language is too plain to admit of any simplification. The words employed convey the meaning so clearly, that every effort to explain them will obscure them. The words "in what manner" are as strong at least as the words "*the* manner" would have been. My friend is too good a philologist to deny this. If the words "the manner" had been used then it would have struck every one to enquire why were not the words "a manner" or "some manner" used. Why were the words "*in future*" used? At first view they seem unnecessary. The answer is plain. Before that there was no constitutional provision for amending the constitution. It was doubtful how to proceed on the subject? Do not the words "in future" impliedly, if not expressly negative a repetition of the mode then pursued? They knew that they were then pursuing a constitutional mode of amendment or they did not. If they did, then their language would have been, if they wished to retain that mode, that the convention should provide additional modes. If they did not, then, it is clear, that they wished in future not to be perplexed with doubts, and that the convention of 1835 should substitute a plain course. Can any man read the whole of this clause and say that the convention did not have power to negative the mode then pursued? Suppose that the convention of 1835 had, in express terms, said that no other amendment should thereafter be adopted than the two now contained in the instrument. Of course, they had under this clause the power to do so, and such action, afterwards ratified by the people, would have been valid. This is all that I contend for in this connection.

Take the clause altogether, and it is a direction to the Convention in the broadest terms, to provide for *the whole subject of future amendments.* It was clearly the meaning of that clause, that when the Convention had acted on it, no other mode than those provided by them could be pursued.

The only remaining question is this? Did the Convention of 1835 exhaust their power? Did they fully execute it? On examination, it will be found that they did, as to all other numerous requirements of the act of 1834. My friend from Orange knows too well that the Supreme Court would here apply the maxim of law already quoted, "*Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius.*" If I wish a piece of work done, I may say that my friend, Mr. Phillips, shall direct the manner in which it shall be done. If he gives directions, they are to be obeyed, although he does not say in his orders that no other plan shall be pursued. It is, however, not necessary to argue this point, as it is well settled as a rule of construction by every writer on constitutional law.

I say, therefore, that the Supreme Court of North Carolina would decide that a Convention, called by a majority of the people, under an act passed by a majority in the Legislature, would be unconstitutional.

But it is said, Mr. Speaker, that the clause of the Constitution giving the Legislature the power to call a Convention is guarded in its terms and that two thirds are required, because the people did not wish to be troubled with meeting in a Convention, whenever a majority of the Legislature might choose. This explanation is given, to show that the Convention required a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, while the majority principle, now contended for, was retained. Gentlemen here find themselves in a dilemma. They cannot carry out what they now contend for, without the vote of a majority of the Legislature, and yet they say, that in substantially the same state of facts the Convention required two thirds. If a legislative act adds any thing to the proposed majority Convention, we have no right to pass it, except by a two-thirds vote. If it adds nothing, where is our right to pass it at all? But Sir, suppose that the Legislature has been permitted by a vote of a majority to call a Convention and had troubled the people. The first Convention could have remedied the evil. And, sir, I desire to know if the doctrine now asserted, is not quite as troublesome. According to that doctrine, a majority of the Legislature may, from session to session, keep the people voting on a convention without end.

Furthermore: The principle contended for is that an act may be passed, by a majority of the Legislature. A bare majority of the members present is all that is required. Does this look like the work or intent of the Convention of 1835? In both of the cases provided by them, three fifths and two thirds of the *whole number* of members are required. A majority of the people who happen to vote is also said to be sufficient to call the Convention. A majority of the whole number is not required. Two bare majorities, one legislative and one popular, each of the most meagre kind, are all that is necessary to create a body of men with the full power to overturn every part and parcel of our time-honored Constitution.

But one step further. Gentlemen have made long and able speeches, quoting the debates in the Convention to prove the correctness of the majority principle. Now, Sir, Mr. Phillips is of the opinion that in construing the Constitution, the Supreme Court can derive no aid from the debates. Suppose that in this he is right. What, then, becomes of these long quotations with which we have been entertained? Substract what is furnished by the debates and not a great deal is left. As I may not be misunderstood, however, nor be thought to shrink from an inspection of the proceedings of the Convention of 1835, I will refer to them likewise in one instance only. I could quote a dozen, but one will do. And that one is not what Mr. A. or Mr. B, *said*, but what the Convention *did*. The Convention assembled. The subject of future amendments was referred to a committee of thirteen. The report and the only one made by that committee was in the following words:

"That whenever a majority of the whole number of each House of the General Assembly shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments to the people, and the Governor shall, by proclamation, lay the same before the people six months before the ensuing election for members of the General Assembly; and if the two Houses of the General Assembly thus elected shall approve, as in the first instance, of the amendments proposed, the same shall be submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection, and, if ratified by a majority, shall become a part of the constitution."

This, I say, is all the plan ever reported by the committee. This plan which is more against the power of the majority than the plan which I now oppose, was rejected by a vote of 107 to 17, on the ground that *it placed the Constitution of the State too much in the power of more majorities.* Let any man read the debates, page 346 to 350, and he will see that I am right in every word I say. *The report of the Committee and the two reports adopted were the only plans considered by the Convention.* Instead of the plan of the committee, our present legislative mode, on motion of Mr. Meares, was adopted. The convention then supposed that no further action was to be taken on the subject. Had nothing more been done, every man must admit, as I have said before, that the present proposed plan would be wrong. Two days afterwards, however, Mr. Meares introduced, "*as an additional safeguard against the efforts of a bare majority to uproot the fundamental principles of government,*" a proposition requiring a two-thirds vote to call a convention. Read the proceedings of the convention, and you will find that if there was any sentiment settled in the minds of the members, it was that the constitution, which they were then settling, should not be altered by a mere majority. So much for this new doctrine; a doctrine which goes a bow-shot beyond anything that we have ever heard of before; a doctrine which drags down the constitution from its sacred position and gives it no more authority or dignity than a mere act of the Legislature; a doctrine which, in effect, abolishes the constitution which our fathers left us; a doctrine which will, in my opinion, meet the decided condemnation of the people of North Carolina.

THE PLANS OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM EXPOSED. The Democrats of Virginia deserve great credit for their ingenuity in sifting the Know-Nothing operations, and their energy and preseverance in exposing the underground action of its councils and leaders. The Morgantown (Va.) *Telegraph* came out a few days since with a thorough exposure of the "well laid schemes" of the dark lantern Order, the revelations of which will do much to open the eyes of the people as to its true character and designs. It is proper to add, that the revelations of the Morgantown Telegraph, are based on *official circulars from Know-Nothing Lodges.* They publicly profess to desire a "people's candidate" for office, at the same time they *secretly* contrive to run in a member of their Order. They assert in the "official circular," that measures are to be used for "withdrawing public attention from what may be supposed to be the operations of the Order," and at the same time assert, that "it is considered of the utmost importance that our candidate be clear of the *suspicion* of any connection with our Order." They also declare their candidates candidates of the *people.* It will be seen that falsehood and deceit constitute the pillars of their platform, and are also the main instruments to be used in carrying out their plans. We put the question to sensible, patriotic men, of all parties, is such a party worthy to receive your honest and earnest approval? Are men who profess one thing in public and practice another, just its opposite, in the dark, honorable men? We cannot believe that public sentiment has become so radically corrupt as to require such means and such ends to propitiate its favor. We think better of the people of the South. And we feel assured, when Know-Nothingism becomes fully exposed to public scrutiny, that every true patriot and independent citizen will combine to lash the foul conspiracy naked through the land. *Fed. Union.*

WHAT ALL BOYS MAY COME TO. The Boston Post reports a speech lately made by one of the Councillors of Massachusetts, during an official visit to the Alms House, at East Bridgewater, which is too good to be lost. As the Post justly observes, "it stirs the blood like a toddy stick."

"Boys! I want you all to look at me. Look directly at me, for I am going to say something to you. How many of you would like to be members of the Governor's Council? Now if you will only do what is right, at all times, and never steal, nor lie, nor swear, you may all rise some day to eminent stations. I was once a poor boy myself, but I always calculated to do what was right. I never would steal, or lie, or use bad language. I was apprenticed in my youth, but have now become one of the Governor's Council! Now, boys, never let me hear of of your doing anything wrong. Always do what is right; never cheat, or steal, or lie, or swear, and *you* may become a *great man!*"

It is said that nothing can well exceed the complete efficiency of the military resources of France. She has literally five armies—one at Boulogne, consisting of no less than 60 battalions, each 1000 strong, and 50 squadrons, with 20 foot or horse batteries. One army again, at Lyons, consisting of 3 divisions of infantry, and one of cavalry, or 30 battalions, 16 squadrons, and 10 batteries; one, also, at Paris, which, beside its two divisions of 22 battalions, its 20 squadrons, and 5 batteries, contains, in addition, as special garrison troops two battalions of foot guards, four squadrons of horse guards, one battalion of *sapeurs pompers*, and as a reserve corps, 11 battalions, 10 squadrons, and four batteries, of the Imperial Guard; one, too, in the East, 90,000 strong; and lastly, one in Africa, which, with the division of occupation at Rome, from together 30,000 bayonets or sabres. To this force are yet to be added 10 more regiments, not brigaded, or 21 active battalions, an armed police of 20,000 men, and 100 depot battalions, that daily receive young soldiers until the accession of 140,000 men lately decreed, making altogether a French complement of something like 600,000 soldiers.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HABITS WHEN IN NEW YORK.—We find the following paragraph in the New York Times:

"A puff of the dentist, formerly of this city, is going the rounds, to the effect that on occasion of a late presentation of Americans at the Tuleries, the Emperor of France recognized said dentist as the man who pulled a tooth for him in New York, nearly twenty years ago. A correspondent, who professes to know the dental history of Louis Napoleon in this country, writes us that the only teeth extracted from the head of the *illustrious* exile during his sojourn in this country were *drawn* from him by virtue of an instrument commonly known as a poker, at that time in the hands of an abandoned female, whose character and history are familiar to the police authorities of New York. How our correspondent knows he does not say."

We see published in the papers, a letter from the Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pa., taking ultra freesoil ground in relation to the slavery question.

Norfolk Beacon.

Cameron is the man the know-nothings in the Pennsylvania Legislature tried to elect U. S. Senator. He was the know-nothing candidate. Pile on the proof! *Fay. Car.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF COLPORTAGE BY WM. J. W. CROWDER.

During the past year I was enabled to spend ten months in going from house to house talking, praying and scattering printed truth as an humble Colporteur. Much of this time I have toiled through heat and cold, wet and dry, and frequently late at night; but in all I felt that God was with me, giving me access to the hearts of the people, and blessing my labors to the good of my own soul and I trust also to others.

In the ten months I have visited 1848 families, talked on personal religion or prayed with 1650; of whom 104 were without the Bible; 200 destitute of all religious books except the Bible and 201 habitual by neglecting public worship: sold nearly 3000 volumes, worth $558,39; and gave away about 1000 volumes, worth $158,82: also received donations for the Tract Cause amounting to $1052,60.

Notwithstading the ignorance, wickedness and fatal error I have met with, yet I have not been treated rudely by a single family; all have shown me kindness and respect, and seemed to realize readily that the true object of my visit was to do them good.

In revisiting families I find that at least three-fourths of the books I left have been read, and it is truly encouraging to witness the manifest increased interest in reading, it is especially very marked with the young. Our people in North Carolina, are becoming fully ready for the labors of the Colporteur, and wherever he goes in the faithful discharge of his duties, he will find but few, who understand his work, that will oppose or discourage him, because they see it is God's work carrying the joyful message of a crucified and interceding Jesus to *every* family.

The two months I labored in the fourth and last quarter afforded me much encouragement and instruction. A few weeks since a man came to me wishing to get a Bible, and stated that I visited him about a year ago and talked to his wife about her soul, which she treated lightly, and would not then consent for him to get a Bible, pretending to regard it as being nothing but man's work deceiving the world. He informed me that in a few months after my visit she was deeply afflicted, and while lying upon her bed she read "Religion and Eternal Life" which I placed in her hands on leaving, and God blessed it in deeply convicting her and enabling her to find Christ precious to her soul.

I recently called to see two families whom I first visited two years ago and found in each four sensible children. By the intemperance of the fathers both the families had been reduced to the lowest degradation and almost starvation. My first visit seemed to effect no good with these drunkards; but seeing their families were interested and needed attention I repeated my visits and got other pious friends to go with me. In a few months both the mothers became awakened, one by the blessing of God upon "James' Anxious Inquirer" and the other by "Come to Jesus." And their earnest pleadings for mercy deeply affected their husbands and caused them to abandon the use of ardent spirits; and now they are sober, moral, industrious and respectable citizens. Both now live in good white houses, furnished with plain, neat and comfortable furniture, and are enjoying peace and plenty. One of the mothers has been hopefully converted and the other is yet striving for the blessing.

A lady of high standing, who has been sorely afflicted, writes—"Please see if you have the two Tracts "Come to Jesus" and "Is It I."—They are books I desire to own, for they have given me more comfort than everthing else I have read except the Bible. I wish to have three copies of each."

I spent the most of February in Charleston S. C. attending a Convention of Colporteurs, Agents and members of the American Tract Society from six different States. Christians from eight different denominations were here assembled to talk and pray together to get their lamps in a stronger and brighter flame by the Holy Ghost. God's people being here met in God's name alone to get God's blessing to enable them properly to do God's work. His promise was verified most clearly and powerfully, *for God was with them,* owning and blessing them; and all, all was harmony and love, and they were enabled to realize most joyfully that all christians are one in Christ Jesus.

Most of the churches in the city were opened to us, and in the sessions of the Convention and public meetings held in the various churches, the principles and objects of the Tract Society were fully and satisfactory made known, and its exact adaptation to the present wants of our country, in carrying light everywhere, was strikingly set forth and deeply impressed. The people of Charleston did a noble part in contributing to the support of this work. A number of persons gave each $150, the salary of a Colporteur. Mr. E. L. Kerrison agreed to devote his time to the superintendence of his work in South Carolina, gratis, and give largely to its support annually. May the Lord give us such a man in North Carolina.

The hospitality and marked kindness shown us by the people of Charleston, especially those families who gave us such comfortable and happy "homes," will cause us to remember them most gratefully, and, I trust, to earnestly bear them up to a throne of grace, until that grace shall finally bring us to meet at the throne where all who will now come to Jesus shall meet and dwell with him and Holy Angels eternally. Yours truly,

WM. J. W. CROWDER.

Colporteur of the American Tract Society for Wake and Cumberland Counties, N. C.

Raleigh, March 1, 1855.

THE ANGEL GABRIEL AT HOME. The Glasgow *Mail* of the 11th of February states that John S. Orr, nicknamed the "Angel Gabriel," has arrived at home, from New York, in the steamer Glasgow. It says:

"A most dissonant screeching sound from the steamer reached the ears of the loungers on the quay, and in which was soon recognized the old familiar war note of John S. Orr's (alias the Angel Gabriel's) trumpet. As the vessel neared the wharf 'the angel' (of discord) was only recognized by his old acquaintances by the brazen emblems which he carried, for he appeared not only to have become a convert to the beard movement, but to allow his hair to grow until it hung over his shoulders.

"He sprung upon the quay, took up his old position at the large gas lamp pillar, blew a blast or two on his trumpet, and shortly harrangued a crowd of curious onlookers, pointed to the scars on his head, which he had received in Canada and the United States in doing battle with popery, said he would talk with the people of Greenock for hours on Monday night of his adventures and hairbreadth escape among the yankees, wheeled round, and rushed up the quay, going off to Glasgow by the railway train."

J. M. H. BEALE. We see extracts from a letter of this individual going the rounds of the press. Mr. Beale was once a Democrtic member of Congress. His career in that body was so obscure that we never heard or saw anything about it except that he went off from the South on the Compromise, and was suspected of being in the same category with Foote, Cobb, and other spavined patriots. We suppose that the true explanation of his Know Nothing proclitives, as with every other politician, is, that finding himself unable to get office in the regular way, he is willing to indentify himself with any organization which promises to gratify his weak ambition and inordinate vanity. All of these "one idea" excitements are beneficial to the Democratic party in producing the self destruction of such weak and selfish members as Mr. Beale, and ridding the party of their annoyances. For one, we are glad to see such characters as Mr. Beale saving the Democratic party the necessity of killing them by killing themselves. We have always thought that persons whose execution was necssary should be allowed the privilege of suicide. *Lynchburg Republican.*

CATTLE DYING OF STARVATION. The Winchester (Clarke county, Ky.) Chronicle mentions several instances of cattle dying in that county from starvation. Mr. Marion Christian has lost 14 head, of cattle by starvation. Mr. Wm. Tate has lost five head, and Mr. Johnson Watts seven head of fine steers. Cause, great scarcity of provender.

HIGH PRICE FOR WHEAT. In St. Louis, on the 2d instant, there were sold on Change 600 bushels of white wheat at $2 per bushel, being the highest price, the St. Louis Republican says, ever obtained in that market. The quality was choice, but the price is evidence of the scarcity of the article in that market.

A HIGH EXAMPLE, DEDICATED TO THE AMERICAN CLERGY.

"*I have spoken openly to the world*; I have always taught in the Synagogue, whither all the Jews resorts; AND IN SECRET I HAVE SPOKEN NOTHING."—*Jesus Christ, John, xviii.*

There is such comprehensive pertinency in this grand and impressive sentiment, that we hesitate whether to regard it in the light of an invocation to liberal and public action, or as an appeal of heavenly inspiration against future intolerance. It refers undoubtelly to the past, but it may also be reproduced for the present. There was a significance in the circumstances that led to this declaration. The Saviour was about to *suffer and die for his belief.* He was offered up as a sacrifice to a relentless religious proscription. Inflamed bigots demanded his life upon weak and wicked reasons. *They overawed the civil power,* and compelled a conviction against justice and law. *He had unconsciously offended a proscriptive and cruel order.* Mark how, before his accusers and judge, and in reply to the Roman governor, He scorns the imputation of secrecy! The cherished expedients of his foes—secrecy and intolerance—how He repudiates and rebukes them! It was in such a frame of mind that He was carried forth and crucified.

We are told that many clergymen belong to the secret order of the present day—the "Sanhedrim" where political offenders are doomed unheard, and religious opinions graduated and prescribed upon pain of disfranchisement. We know that many of them openly encourage these doctrines, and that pulpits from which should emanate only calm counsels and peaceful precepts, are now made by fanatical clergymen to ring with the prejudices and passions of fanaticism and of excited partisans. This we know, and read of daily; and it is in condemnation of such an example that we hold up the dying words of the Saviour of man.

The history of the Saviour, apart from his direct and chief connexion with religion, furnishes many sublime lessons and warnings; but nowhere is his character so luminous and so grand as his suffering for the sins of others, *his toleration of different opinions,* his universal charity, his welcome to the stranger, and his discouragement of all secret and clandestine proceedings, especially when these interfere with established rights and laws. How many of our modern preacher-politicians think of this while hounding on the crusade against all who worship God in a way that differs from their own? Will it be out of place if we introduce, for the edification of these reverend leaders, the following passages from the sermon on the Mount? We hope these teachings have not been forgotten in the new zeal of the clegy for temporal and worldly affairs:

"Blessed are the peace makers; for they shall be called the children of God.

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

"Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.

"Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house.

"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father in heaven."

Many incidents is the wonderful career of the Son of God, who dwelt among the lowly and the poor, and taught "peace on earth" to all mankind, illustrate his adherence to these truths. Going to Jerusalem, on one occasion, he sent some of his disciples forward to a village to prepare supper and lodging. The people, however, fearing that he was going to the temple of Jerusalem, refused to afford him the necessary accommodations. This greatly offended the disciples, who applied to their Master, asking if they should not call fire from heaven to destroy such inhospitable people. He reproved the intemperate and misguided zeal of his disciples, saying, "Your zeal is not of God, because it is not according to knowledge." How many of our political clergy have forgotten the good Samaritan when they rail at Catholics, or rave against the people of the South, or hurl their anathemas against those who refuse to accept their ideas of Bible construction?

That there are numbers of pious and God-fearing men in the ranks of the American clergy who deplore and protest against this sad prostitution of sacred functions to political purposes, we are grateful to be able to admit. They see and they feel whither it is tending and where it must end; and they know that when the teachers of religion are once fully embarked upon the sea of politicalpolemics, the decay of national morals will mark also the approach of national dissolution. To these men the nation looks in such a crisis as the present. They have a duty to perform, at least as high as that to which they are primarily dedicated. *They must save the American people from being lost in the dangers of intolerance by recalling the American clergy to a sense of their duty to God and their country.* *Wash. Union.*

John P. Hale, who is speaking for the Know-Nothings in New Hamphire, was actually introduced to a meeting at Haverhill as "Esquire Hale, of New York." He several months ago acted as delegate in a state convention in New York, and is, of course, a citizen of that state. So that the chairman of the Haverhill meeting was correct in his designation of his residence. But Mr. Hale did not like the announcement, nevertheless. His modest intention is to get back into Congress as a senator from New Hampshire! His patriotic love for Washington life is so great that, according to the New York *Tribune,* he has been lobying there this winter for the Collins line steamers. We trust the people of New Hampshire, whether Know-Nothings or not, know enough to take care that their exceedingly disinterested migratory friend shall never appear in the Senate, by their assistance, as anything more than a lobby member. *Boston Post, March 8.*

DEATH OF BISHOPS REYNOLDS. We with sorrow have to announce the death at 4 o'clock this morning of the Right Reverend Ignatius Aloysius Reynolds, Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, aged 56 years, having been born near Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1799. Dr. Reynolds' health has been infirm for about two years, and his demise has been the effect of a complication of diseases.

He was consecrated Bishop of Charleston in March, 1844, and has consequently presided over this diocese nearly eleven years.

His parents were among the earliest emigrants from Maryland to Kentucky. He was educated in Bardstown, but completed his Literary and Ecclesiastical studies in Baltimore.

He held a high position among the Catholic Clergy of his native State, was for several years President of St. Josephs College, and subsequently Vicar General.

Bishop Reynolds was a man of varied erudition, a zealous and pious clergymen, and an energetic head of his Bishopric. Within the circle of his Church he was much beloved and venerated, and combined highly amiable manners with the bland courtesies of the polished Divine. *Chas. News.*

DURHAM'S DEPOT. We understand that the Rev. John A. M'Mannen has purchased the property at Durham's Depot, and intends in a few days to commence building a large Hotel for the accomodation of travellers. The place having been put under the managements of his son, Dr. M'Mannen, we trust that every effort will be made to give satisfaction to those who may call.

We understand also, that it is the intention of Mr. M'Mannen to erect a Storehouse, for the purpose of opening a trade for the convenience of the neighborhood. Mr. M'Mannen's known perseverance and enterprise induce us to hope that he will meet with abundant success in his undertakings.

If may be worthy of remark, as an evidence of the increase in the value of land on the line of the Railroad, that this property for which Mr. M'Mannen gives four thousand dollars, was sold a few years ago for two hundred and twenty-five. *Hills. Rec.*

LUCK AND PLUCK. There is always luck where there is pluck. Be sure of that. Show us your man of real continuous, several horse pluck, and without it view a man of luck. He who would achieve must go forth and pluckfully labor; labor continuously, and to a purpose. Waiting for something to turn up, for funds to aid, for any thing outside of yourself, is not the way to make a name, place or fortune. It is what too many of the world do and much to their discredit. With plenty of pluck never fear but you will have plenty of luck. Luck and pluck—pluck and luck. They are twins.

IT ISN'T ALL IN BRINGING UP.

It isn't all in 'bringing up.'
Let folks say what they will;
To silver scour a pewter cup—
It will be pewter still.
E'en he of old, wise Solomon,
Who said 'train up a child,'
If I mistake not, had a son
Proved rattle brained and wild.

A man of mark, who fain would pass
For lord of sea and land,
May have the training of a son
And bring him up full grand;
May give him all the wealth of lore,
Of college and of school,
Yet, after all, may make no more
Than just a decent fool.

Another, reared by Penury
Upon her bitter bread,
Whose road to knowledge like that
The good to heaven must tread,
Has got a spark of Future's light,
He'll fan it to a flame,
Till in its living letters bright
The world may read his name.

If it were all in 'bringing up.'
In counsel and restraint,
Some rascals had been honest men—
I'd been myself a saint.
O! 't isn't all in 'bringing up,'
Let folks say what they will;
Neglect may dim a silver cup—
It will be silver still.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REASONABLE terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¼ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.
March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON County, in Equity, Fall Term, 1855. Thomas White *vs* Bedy White.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in the case cannot be found, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in two newspapers for her to appear at the next Term of the Court, or the Petition will be heard *ex parte.*

Witness, W. H. MORNING, C. & M.
December 1, 1854. 1053—3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY, Court of Equity. Thomas W. Wright, administrator of Margaret Drake *vs.* Allen Drake, William F. Drake, Nathaniel B. Drake, Matthew Drake, Harriet Drake, the children of Betsey Griffin, and the children of Dolly Drake.—Original Bill.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Nathaniel B. Drake, Matthew Drake, Harriet Drake, the children of Betsey Griffin, and the children of Dolly Drake, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the Court to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered up against them.

Witness, B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, in Nashville, the third Monday of September, A. D., 1854.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.
January 30, 1855. (5,62½) 20—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, YANCEY County, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1854. Jas. N. Edwards *vs.* Malinda Edwards, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malinda Edwards, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard, for three months successively, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Burnsville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said petition; otherwise, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness: N. Young, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September A. D. 1854.

N. YOUNG, S. C. C.
January 1855. 13—3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855. Mary Braswell, John Braswell, Jessey Braswell, Jerry Braswell, James Braswell, William Braswell, Francis Hedgepeth, (guardian to his children,) Perry Griffin, William H. Griffin, Peggy A. Griffin and husband, Nathan Griffin, Francis S. Hedgepeth and husband, Calvin Hedgepeth, Arthur Braswell and Lucinda Braswell *vs.* Alfred Griffin and Robert Griffin.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Alfred Griffin and Robert Griffin, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, for them to appear at the next term of our Court, the 2d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

Witness: William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MA[illegible], 1855.

Business Directions. Subscription to the Standard for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also of the paper, please state the Post-office already on.

In ordering a change, *from*, as well as the one *to*, office to be changed, names plainly and distinctly.

Write all personal rule we shall, in future, send our paper ☞ As a subscriber until the subscription money is paid, to no new re and intend to adopt the advance payment sys- as we design as practicable.

☞ All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will here- be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last, will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

THE WEEKLY POST.

This paper enters into a long and labored defence of its departure from its original neutrality, and of its insidious advocacy of Whiggery under the guise of Know Nothingism. Its reply to the Standard is jesuitical, disingenuous, and impertinent. It did us injustice before we referred to it; and in its attempted defence it has treated the Standard with added unfairness and injustice. Among other things, that paper says:

"Having cut out a good deal of future work for that paper, [the Standard,] we will not hereafter occupy so much space in comments upon its course, *unless it should contain some show of argument against the Protestant cause.*"

That paper also invites us to a discussion of certain questions touching politics and the Pope of Rome. We decline the discussion. We do so because the Post has no right, as we have heretofore stated, to discuss such points; and because it pleases us not to dispute on such matters with such a paper as the Post has shown itself to be. The Post must understand that it cannot "cut out" work for us. Its charge that we are disposed to make arguments or a "show of argument against the Protestant cause," is untrue, utterly unsustained by any thing which has appeared in our columns.

The Southern Weekly Post, be it understood, is edited and published by Mr. Cooke, the Principal of the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind. It is printed *in the institution*, and partly by the labor of deaf-mutes. Its editor is a salaried officer in a State institution—an institution devoted to noble and benevolent objects, and which ought to be kept as far as possible from the appearance even of contact with politics and sectarian disputes. Even if the Principal could find time to devote to the business of editing a newspaper, which is at least questionable, it would naturally be expected that as an Editor he would scrupulously avoid every thing calculated to work injustice or to give offence to political parties. It is idle for the Principal to attempt to thrust the "Junior Editor" between himself and the public. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib"—the "Junior" but executes the work "cut out" for him by the Principal; and the Principal is understood on all hands, being the Senior Editor, to endorse all the "Junior" says. Originally, Mr. Cooke published a small paper called the "Deaf Mute," which contained articles relating to deaf mute instruction and general education, and which was of service to the pupils and the institution. Why was not that paper continued? Then we had the Post, at first a neutral sheet, and next an "independent" concern; and this neutrality, be it remembered, was not thrown off until recently, when Know Nothingism began to take root in North Carolina, and when it was not known what and how many organs it would have at this point. What did that mean? How did the Post happen to become so "independent" just at that time?

We have not gone as fully into this matter as we might do, but we have stated enough to put the public in possession of the real position occupied by the Principal of the institution referred to. We have protested, under the circumstances, against the course of this newspaper; and we shall continue to do so until that course is essentially changed.

The reply to the Standard which we are considering, was written, we suppose, by the "Junior." This "Junior" charges us with "dictatorial arrogance and harshness"—with a desire to get into "a squabble"—with being a "defender of the Catholic Church" and "of the Catholic hierarchy"—with a disposition to "shun an intellectual encounter" with the Post; and then, with a complacency and an affectation of dignity seldom equalled, he refers to what he is pleased to call the "ludicrous features" of our article, says he was "more disposed to smile than frown" when he read it, and in addition, retails one or two musty anecdotes, and then, with rare felicity and facetiousness, bids us, if the Commissioners of the institution should not come to our aid, "to call mightily upon the saints in the Catholic calender." Why, who is this "Junior"? Where did he come from? Is he not a paid and fed subordinate of a State institution, which the Principal Editor of this paper labored, with others, to establish and endow in 1846? Who charged him when in Virginia, advocating federalism, to come to North Carolina as a teacher in politics, to enlighten and guide our people in the way of truth? Where are the trophies of his "intellectual" conquests? He tells us he "sustained a controversy," as far back as 1853! "with a Romish priest, on a question of vital importance to our country." Wonderful, was it not? Daring, reckless, unreflecting priest! Of course that priest has not been heard of since. An "intellectual encounter" indeed! Why, what good? A disposition to "shun" it!

> "Now, in the name of all the gods at once,
> On what strange meat hath this our Cæsar fed,
> That he hath grown so great?"

We ask leave most respectfully to decline the honor of that "intellectual" tussle. Bigotry, if it came alone, we might speak to—but bigotry and intellects combined would be too much for us. We retire—we yield the field—we leave this "Junior" in possession of the victory, won without a battle, to "smile" when his friends congratulate him on his prowess, and to "frown" only when it is proposed to leave other men's consciences as unfettered as his own!

☞ The following is an extract from a letter of Dr. Ives, received in this place, which we publish in refutation of the story now going the rounds of the press representing him as in destitute circumstances. It was not intended by him as a denial of such report, but merely giving to a friend the news of his situation which he knew would be welcome:

"We are now pleasantly situated here on the North River in the summer-house of Arch Bishop Hughes. My employment is that of Professor of Rhetoric and Pulpit Eloquence in the Theological Seminary at Ferdham and as Lecturer in two neighboring Convents, while our support is ample."

LIGHT FOR THE BLIND.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register publishes the following Card from Mr. Henry T. Wartmann, in which he backs out from the Know Nothing Council of Harrisonburg, Va., and gives the Order some hard blows as he retires. "This," says the Register, "is only the commencement. The rickety concern in this county is like old Mrs. Partington's shoe, running down at the heel, and before long it will be like the Irishman's pig, not exactly dead, but just *'gin out.'* The Democrats who have joined this Order are fast leaving it, as they plainly see the whole management is under the direction of Whigs, and its high priests are Whigs of the deepest dye. The game of deception can no longer be carried on—the rottenness of the Order, and its objects being so apparently *Whigish*, that no Democrat can have the wool pulled over his eyes any longer. Those Democrats who still stick to the sinking craft had better cut loose at once, for the day of repentance will last but a short time, and he who fails to work while it is day will be cut off suddenly, and that without remedy:"

TO THE PUBLIC.

Upon representations of several members of the Know Nothingism organization, that it was indeed a national party, whose sole object was the inculcation of purely patriotic sentiments, the development of American resources and the protection of American interests, without any reference to party or sectional feeling, whatever, I became a member of the Order. A single glance at the internal machinery of the concern, at once satisfied me that the outward professions were only made with a view to gull and deceive the unsuspecting. However, acting from honest motives, I overcame my inclination to withdraw, and determined to remain and see if it was indeed worthy the confidence and support of patriotic hearts. The longer I remained the more fully was I convinced that it was nothing more nor less than the old gulling trick practiced by the Federal party in 1840 and 1848, while it was at the North, the engine with which the Abolitionists were working the destruction of Southern rights, and endangering the very Union itself.

I was fully satisfied, and determined to withdraw and express my honest convictions as to the designs and objects of the thing. Previous to making application to withdraw, I expressed my unqualified disgust at the nomination of such a man in Virginia as Wolfe, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in the Wheeling district. I offered my resignation as a member of the Order, I understand that they refused to allow me to withdraw, and after my application was made, they brought harges against me for expressing my disapprobation of the nomination of Wolfe. Now, I am aware, and so is every one who observes, that this runt of Federalism is declining; but I had no thought that such a pretext would be offered to prevent a man from quitting a party when he wishes to do so.

All I can say to those who are so hard run for a pretext to keep members is, that having offered my resignation I have no favors to ask of the concern. Perhaps they had hoped that the *terrible* disgrace of the thing, would keep my pen still or my mouth shut. Pshaw! I shall take occasion to write and speak of the Know Nothings, as honest motives and patriotic impulses may dictate.

At present, I would just say, that there were no imputations against me when I applied to withdraw, and they are a splendid set of parliamentarians to suppose me to be green enough to believe they could stop me by charges brought after I applied to withdraw. Really, they do business splendidly.

I have conformed to their rules in regard to withdrawing, and if they wish to keep their members from expressing honest opinions and uttering the truth they will possibly find their hands full.

I could possibly feel sympathy for anything of anybody else when surrounded with trouble; but I have no heart to pity the expiring "Sam." I have it in my heart only to rejoice that the bantling is doomed to an early decay before its teeth were cut. The history of the waning fortunes of "Sam" is well known to the "gloomy crowd" who wish the pleasure of expelling me. If it affords you any satisfaction, gentlemen, you can do it; but please remember the anecdote of the soldier who did such brave work on the field of battle. He reported that he had not killed any; but he cut off the arms of two who were dead. Now, if you can turn me out, after I am out, why you will have accomplished something worth boasting of. So turn away.

A word by way of apologizing for the course pursued by the "gloomy crowd." Resignations have been pouring in unusually fast for some time past, and like the Frenchman, when his household increases too rapidly, they thought they would try and put a stop to the business. But you can't stop it, gentlemen. The magic which belonged to the sound of "Sam" is gone. Your gull-trap leaks, and Know Nothingism in Virginia is going—going—gone. The services of parson Wolfe will be needed to officiate at its burial.

A word about the charges against me. I ought not to have disapproved of the nomination of Wolfe—ought not to have said anything about it. So, then, he is the man for your tastes, is he? Beg pardon, gentlemen; when I join you again, I will not dissent from the nomination of a man who was a preacher of the gospel—then an infidel—and finally voted for the Devil. Beg your pardon for dissenting from a nomination which it seems is so wonderfully popular in your party.

HENRY T. WARTMANN.

THE TIDE TURNING.

The following are some of the latest Know Nothing *triumphs*. This organization was "trotted out" mainly for the great race of 1856, but it seems in a fair way to break down long before that period arrives. The success of Mr. Wise, in Virginia, in the election to take place there next month, will contribute much to rid the country of this pestilent and dangerous organization:

"F. A. Boyd, dem., has been elected mayor of Newport, Kentucky, by 34 majority, over J. Berry, Know Nothing.

Oswego, March 6. The mayor's election here today was very exciting. The Know Nothing candidate was defeated by 500 majority.

Troy, March 6. Griswold, dem., was elected mayor to-day by about 200 majority over the Know Nothing candidate.

Detroit, March 6. Returns of the mayor's election in this city, indicate that Ledyard, dem., has a majority of about 600 votes.

At an election held in Burlington, Iowa, on the 5th inst., Silas A. Hudson was elected mayor, over L. D. Stockton, Know Nothing, by 119 majority. Eight Aldermen, and the city recorder, treasurer, marshal, opposed to Know Nothingism, were also elected.

The late election in Hollidaysburg resulted in the election of five Know Nothings, and twenty-six of their opponents; and of those five, two were elected by a majority of *one* each."

☞ The purposes of the Know Nothing organization are strictly political and sectarian, and the members are sworn to secresy. One of their first rules then, is, *silence and concealment in relation to their purposes*; the people, whose affairs they are seeking to get into their hands, are *kept in the dark* as to the men to be placed in office, as well as to the particular measures to be adopted. If their purposes be just and good, why not avow them openly? If it be creditable to a citizen to belong to the order, why may not one who does belong to it, confess—aye, proclaim the fact like a man?

☞ We learn that the contract for building a wing to the Executive Mansion, in this City, has been awarded by the Commissioners of Public Buildings to Mr. Dabney Cosby, (he being the lowest bidder) at $2,700. This includes both brick and wood work. The entire building is to be stuccoed, which will add materially to its appearance.

☞ The Steamer Illinois, which arrived a few days since from California, brought twelve hundred thousand dollars in gold.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The election for State officers, members of Congress and Legislature, took place in New Hampshire on the 14th. More than usual interest attaches to the elections of members of the Legislature, as on the body now to be chosen will devolve the selection of two United State's Senators, in place of Messrs. Wells and Williams, who hold by appointment of the Governor.

The following are the names of the candidates for the offices of Governor, Railroad Commissioner, and members of Congress:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Administration Dem.	*Know Nothing.*
Nathaniel B. Baker.	Ralph Metcalf.
Whig.	*Free Soil.*
James Bell.	Asa Fowler.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Administration Dem.	*Know Nothing.*
Mark Noble.	Frank H. Lyford.
Whig.	*Free Soil.*
William Whittle.	Jonathan Cartland.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Administration Dem. Dist.	*Know Nothing.*
1—Geo. W. Kittridge,	James Pike.
2—Geo. W. Morrison,	Mason W. Tappan.
3—William P. Wheeler,	Aaron H. Cragin.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have fought a good fight aganst Know Nothingism, Abolitionism and Whigism combined. We shall know the result soon.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following from the Washington Union, in relation to the law of the late Congress concerning the pre-payment of postage:

"Important to Postmasters and the Public. We are requested to call special attention to the law just passed by Congress, modifying the rates of postage, &c., particularly to those provisions requiring that all the letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid *from and after the 1st of April*, 1855, by stamps or otherwise, and that *from and after the 1st of January next* postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers, or which may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes.

From and after the *1st of April*, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States, not exceeding 3,000 miles is *three cents*, and over 3,000 miles *ten cents*.

The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters from Canada or other foreign countries, nor does it effect the franking privilege.

The provisions in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carred into effect, and special instructions issued to postmasters on the subject, as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed.

We beg to suggest that editors generally throughout the United States would render an essential service to their readers by calling attention to this subject."

THE BURIAL OF POOLE.

Eighty thousand people assembled in the streets of New York last Sunday, to witness the funeral ceremonies of Poole. Eighty thousand men, women and children, in the galadress of that holy day, thronged the splendid avenue which stretches like a great vital artery through the centre of the commercial metropolis of the Union, to observe the last ceremonies over the deceased pugilist. Public honors of the most flattering description were lavished upon his remains; a great concourse of men joined the funeral procession; the most celebrated bands in the city filled the air with solemn music; five hundred Know Nothings; one thousand horse-racers, prize-fighters and 'fancy men' generally; and several organized fire and benevolent associations, swelled the train. Tom Hyer walked at the head of the hearse, and *a city alderman at the foot*, and a pompous oration was pronounced over his remains!

And who is William Poole? A ruffianly bully—killed the other day in a drunken brawl! A man whose sole claim to all these honors and all this ostentatious respect, was an acknowledged pre-eminence in those qualities which are by common consent conceded to be the characteristics of bull-dogs and blackguards! For two weeks past the newspapers of New York have been filled with this man, his sayings and doings. Papers which circulate no less in boudoirs than in business offices, have been performing the, perhaps acceptable, duty of spreading before their readers daily bulletins of the condition of this man and his casual remarks to his friends. And now that he is dead, the city turns out to his funeral, and more than half a page of a leading city journal is occupied with the details of the scene!

The annals of civilization will be searched in vain for so disgusting a spectacle.

Petersburg Democrat.

This man Poole was killed, it appears, by some Irishmen in a fight in a drinking saloon in New York. National prejudices and hatred were no doubt at the bottom of it. A sermon was preached over Poole by a Know Nothing clergyman, which is reported in the Herald. It is a coarse and bitter production, breathing vengeance while it professes to be mild, peaceful and just. The New York Herald thus alludes to the matter:

"Funeral of Bill Poole—Diseased Public Sentiment. To see the fuss and noise that is making about the death of the late Poole, one might suppose that he had been a patriot, a useful citizen, a man to be proud of. Instead whereof, as every one knows, he was one of a set of ruffians who have cursed this city for many years; and met his death at the hands of another ruffian in a drunken frolic. Yet crowds assemble to see him buried. Meetings are held to express sympathy for him; and the news-papers are full of news of what he said and what he did, and what the other members of the ruffian band do or say. There is here grave cause for shame and sorrow. Public sentiment must be deeply diseased when the death of a man like Poole can create such a sensation, and the attendant circumstances awaken such an interest as to compel the press to minister largely to it. We ought every one of us to feel deep burning shame for what is going on around us."

Senator Badger, N. C. It is stated that the U. S. Senate, on Saturday night, in executive session, unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of the deep regret of the body at the retirement of this distinguished Senator, whose term has expired.

Baltimore Sun.

It is likely there is some mistake about the above, as we have seen nothing of the kind in any other quarter, or from any Washington correspondent. However much Mr. Badger's friends in the Senate might have regretted to part with him, we hardly think that such a resolution was passed, because it would be something uncommon in the practice of the Senate, and would be establishing an unnecessary precedent that might cause dissatisfaction and contention in future. *Fay. Carolinian.*

The Register alludes to this supposed compliment to Mr. Badger, and takes occasion in so doing to speak in very unjust terms of Hon. Asa Biggs. Will that paper furnish the proof that such a Resolution was adopted? If adopted, it was of course only a personal compliment, and could not be understood—as the Register intimates it should be—as an endorsement of Mr. Badger's statesmanship.

M. D. Degree. The four following gentlemen from North-Carolina had the degree of Medicinal Doctor conferred upon them by the Medical Department of the New York University, viz: J. T. Holden, M. D., W. W. Lane, M. D., W. C. Macduffie M. D., D. R. Wallace M. D.

Sandwich Islands. The new King of these islands has directed his prime minister to discontinue negotiations for annexation to the United States.

Latest from [illegible]. The latest news is by the Pacific. Cotton [illegible] quotations were both dull. There had been [illegible] London and Liverpool, owing to the severity of the winter and the scarcity of food.

No important change at Sebastopol. Lord Raglan, it is stated, will resign. Louis Napoleon, it is said, is determined to proceed to the Crimea.

New Hampshire Election. Returns from 105 towns, about two-thirds of the State, foot up for Metcalf, Know-Nothing, two thousand eight hundred over all others. To the Legislature the Know Nothings have elected 123 members, the Democrats 29, and the Whigs 8.

☞ The Know Nothing nominations in Virginia are as follows: For Governor, Thos. S. Flournoy, Whig; Lieut. Gov. Mr. Beale, fishy Democrat, &c.

☞ It is stated that the U. S. ship El Dorada, from Aspinwall, had been fired at twice off Havana, and compelled to stop and show her papers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Fire in the Woods. A destructive fire, we regret to learn, has broken out in the woods, in the upper part of New Hanover and the lower part of Bladen, also in Columbus county. We learn that the fencing of whole plantations have been swept off by the flames. Green Swamp, in Columbus county, is said to have been on fire for several days. The fire was still raging at last accounts, extending towards Duplin county.

We learn from a gentleman from Georgia, that the woods in that State and also in South Carolina, all along the line of the Rail Road, were on fire on Friday and Saturday last. Whole plantations were destroyed, in some instances every building on the estate was consumed, and several portions of the track of the Rail Road were so much damaged as to stop the cars a few hours.

The woods are extremely dry and there is but little hope of the progress of the fire being arrested until there shall be rain, which is very much needed.

Wil. Journal.

The Augusta and Savannah papers state that the fires have been raging through the pine land, doing very serious injury to the plantations, fencing, &c. A steam saw and grist mill, valued at $8,000, near Hamburg, was destroyed. Two negroes have been burnt. The Fayetteville Observer states that the fires have also been raging near that place. We quote:

The large summer residence of Mrs. Huske, Sen., and a negro house, and a large quantity of forage, about 4 miles from town, were entirely destroyed. The commodious summer residence of John W. Sandford, Esq., in the same neighborhood, with all the out-houses, fences, &c., were destroyed. There are reports of the destruction of other houses, but none that we can rely on. The residence of John D. Eccles, Esq., of Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, of Wm. S. Mallett, Esq., were saved with great difficlty.

We understand that the fire extended from Moore county to and beyond this place, say 30 or 40 miles, and about 36 miles down the river. The loss of wood, of fences, and of turpentine boxes, is very heavy.

Mrs. Huske and Mr. Sandford were insured for $1000 each, in the N. C. Mutual. This will not near cover their loss.

The dwelling, crib and outhouses of Absalom Davis, Esq., of Robeson county, were entirely destroyed, and Mrs. Davis, who was ill, was saved with difficulty.

Also, several houses were destroyed in Moore county, some of them beyond Carthage; and in the opposite direction, houses were burnt between Clinton and Warsaw, showing an extent of the fires heard from of about 100 miles. We have no particulars of these last fires, except that the house of Mr. Craven, between Carthage and Bear creek, is among those stated to have been burnt.

We have seen a letter from Mr. Davis, which says: "A fire which came down upon us yesterday, while we were off assisting a neighbor to save his premises, has left us foodless, houseless, and naked. Not one of my large family has a garment save what they have on, and my sons have not a coat this frosty morning. I had just time to carry my helpless wife, from her bed, in my arms, to a place of safety. My plantation, turpentine, and all, is consumed. My stock are neighing, lowing, and bleating for food, and none to give them."

We are informed that in the neigborhood of Warsaw over 300,000 turpentine boxes have been burned. The woods in portions of Columbus, Bladen and New Hanover counties have also been on fire, and much damage has already been sustained. Rain is greatly needed.

The Conflagration. The Columbia (S. C.) Times of Monday says:

"From all sources we continue to hear of the great devastation and havoc committed by the conflagration on Friday last. For miles around nothing save a scene of desolation and waste is presented. Dwelling houses, gin houses, cotton screws and sheds have all in turn been swept away by the ruthless invader.

"In some instances horses were burnt in their stables, and we were informed by a gentleman that he saw two noble steeds taken out of their stables and tied in the woods some distance off, but the roaring of the wind and the crackling of the flames frightened them so that they broke their halters, madly rushed into the flames, and there stood until burned to a crisp.

"We also hear a rumor that the fine country residence of Mr. Clarkson, near Clarkson's Turn Out, was burnt to the ground on Friday night.

"We are glad to learn that the loss sustained by Dr. T. M. Green, is not so great as was reported.—His dwelling, together with the out-buildings, were saved, but his machine shop and works were destroyed. There will be a total loss, as where was no insurance on them.

"We fear that the 'half not been told us,' for the fire spread with great rapidity, and perhaps has rendered many poor families houseless and homeless."

More Fires. The Marion Star (S. C.) gives an account of the progress of the fires in that direction. We quote:

"Scarcely one out of ten of our planting friends but have to record some damage done to fencing, and a large number loose barns, negro houses and out houses. From eye witnesses we are infoumed that the flames in a great number of instances defied every effort to arrest their progress, and fencing was literally swept away by the devouring element. The exceedingly dry weather rendered the small streams and water courses a feeble barrier to the progress of the flames, and the highness of the wind carried the fires across cleared fields. A number of dwelling houses were only saved by great exertion. We subjoin a few of the particulars that have reached us.

The M. E. church called Union and M. E. church called Ebenezer, were both destroyed. The dwelling house and outhouses of H. G. Fladger, with all his furniture, and even a cow in his lot. The barns, with the corn belonging to the estate of Mathew Mace. The carriage horses and buggy of F. A. Miles. The gin-house, containing cotton and cotton seed, of Hugh Smith. On the west side of the Pee Dee, the barns, carriage horses and carriage house of F. M. McCorkle. Negro houses of Mrs. S. W. Jolly, and it is stated that there are about thirty families on that side of the river made houseless."

Railroad Meeting in Rutherford. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Rutherfordton, on the 27th ult., and resolutions were adopted cordially approving the charter of the Wilmington and Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and pledging the people assembled to exert themselves to carry out the project. Thanks were also tendered to Gen. Bynum, Mr. Shipp, and Dr. Mills for their fidelity as representatives, and for their efficient services in procuring the charter, and general meetings were recommended to be held in all the Counties along the proposed route.

The people along the line are awake to the importance of [illegible]

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, March 10, 1855.

Congress adjourned—Bills passed—Triumph of the President—Acquisition of Cuba—Diplomatic correspondence—Military Appointments—Virginia and New Hampshire—Court of Claims—Judge Badger—Union of Hards and Softs—Tariff not reduced—Free trade the true policy of our Government—Land Bounty—New Postage Law.

Congress has adjourned and the members, with few exceptions, have departed for their homes; and with them have flown the birds of passage that annually congregate at this point in pursuit of pleasure or in the furtherance of private interests. Washington for the next nine months will enjoy a quiet season, the more delightful and refreshing after the excitements and dissipation incident to the presence of Congress and its attendants. The close of the session was marked with a greater degree of order and propriety than usual, and the important business pressed into the last moments, was transacted with a more accurate understanding of its bearing than is ordinarily the case. The appropriation bills were all disposed of before the hour of adjournment, although fears were entertained that final action could not be reached on all of them.

The President achieved a signal triumph in his veto of the bill altering the contract with the Collins line for the transmission of the mails between New York and Liverpool. The bill passed the House originally by a majority of seventeen; when it was returned with the President's objections, there was a majority of nineteen against it—a change of thirty six. This was a revolution that the enemies of the veto power did not anticipate, and put an end to the denunciations they had commenced to shower upon the President. The Collins Company contracted to build five Steamships, yet they have only completed four, and now want to make the construction of the fifth a condition upon which all control over the contractors is to be yielded by the Government. Such are the pretensions of this Company, that they have succeeded in controlling legislation in their favor, and nothing but the firmness and decision of the President has prevented the success of their schemes.

Just at the close of the session the whole correspondence growing out of the desire of our Government to acquire Cuba, was sent in, and much of it has already appeared in the papers of the day. The Whig papers generally make it the occasion of an attack upon the Administration, perceiving probably that the question will become one of much importance in the next Presidential contest, and desiring to forestal public opinion by an outcry in advance of its perusal. The documents show that our Government has offered to purchase Cuba at a fair price, and that the Spanish Cortes has refused to entertain the proposition. The question recurs whether our interests are so deeply involved in the acquisition of Cuba as to justify us, in self-preservation, to seize upon it. Neither the three conferees at Ostend nor Mr. Marcy assert such to be the case, and therefore the negotiation is closed for the present. Mr. Soule found that his mission would not be a successful one, and hence he had no desire to remain at the Court of Madrid any longer. The publication of this correspondence will have a good effect upon public sentiment both in this country and Europe. Abroad, it will be seen that we wish to acquire Cuba, the reasons inducing its acquisition, and the liberal price we are disposed to give. The reasons, if good, will serve to bring European Governments to the contemplation of the inevitable result, and to satisfy them that whatever opposition they may make, cannot defeat its final annexation to the Union.

The appointments in the four Regiments authorized by Congress, so far as made, give very great satisfaction. The remaining officers will be selected immediately with the exception of the Brigadier General, whose appointment will probably be postponed for some time. Among the field officers I find the name of Captain Braxton Bragg, of N. C., and brother of your excellent Governor.

The eyes of politicians of all classes are turned at this time towards New Hampshire and Virginia. In the former the election comes off on Tuesday next. The contest is an animated one, and the friends and foes of the Administration of every stripe are straining every nerve to accomplish their ends. Know Nothingism there is inimical to the Administration, as it is everywhere, from the *Organ* in this City down to the Raleigh *Star*. By the way, I suppose that Mr. Doub don't mind being told that he lies, for as a Know Nothing he has taken an oath to tell a lie; so says Judge Douglas.

The appointments by the President of Judges of the Court of Claims, are universally conceded to be good ones. Judge Gilchrist is on the Supreme Bench of New Hampshire, Blackford, on that of Indiana, and Lumpkin on that of Georgia. The two former are Democrats, the latter a Whig—a division which will doubtless give the public increased confidence in its decisions. I understand that Judge Badger has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Carlisle in this City, for the purpose of prosecuting claims before this Court.

An effort is now being made to bring together the two divisions of the Democratic party in the State of New York, with a view doubtless to the next Presidential election. To combine such discordant elements as Hards and Softs is possible, perhaps, but hardly any one but a New York politician would undertake the task. If, however, it can be shown that it is the interest of both divisions to coalesce, it may be accomplished; for nowhere does interest control the action of politicians more completely than in the City and State of New York.

It is to be regretted that the efforts to reduce the Tariff did not meet with success. After several days discussion, the Senate struck it out of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, and thus it failed. I had hoped that this would be the first step towards absolute free trade. So long as a large amount of revenue can be raised by the General Government with such apparent ease, Congress cannot be persuaded to put any limit to the expenditures of the Government. The revenue has to be paid by the people, whatever may be the mode of raising it, and therefore it would be better that every man should know exactly the amount he has to pay, and pay it directly. The constituent would then be more watchful of his representative than he now is, and not measure the usefulness of the latter by the amount of money he succeeds in getting appropriated for his District. On the contrary he would feel a direct and immediate interest in an economical Government, and would never sanction an act of his representative not promotive of that end.

Applications for bounty land are coming in upon the Commissioner of Pensions by thousands. Judge Waldo has just issued a small pamphlet containing full instructions for applicants, with all the forms for making the applications. A busy time they will have of it for the next twelve months. Land warrants, 160 acres, are already down in this City to one hundred dollars; they will be lower before the whole amount is issued.

An alteration of the Post-office laws has been made, providing that all letters shall be paid in advance after the first of April next, and that after the first of January next, all shall be paid by stamps. The rate of postage remains the same—three cents; over three thousand miles, ten cents. Everybody should keep this in mind after the first of April, as letters will not be forwarded if the postage is not paid.

MECKLENBURGH.

Rev. Dr. Ives—Again. Alluding to the report that the late Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, had been reduced to a condition, in this city, bordering on beggary, the Freeman's Journal (Roman Catholic,) remarks:

"This absured report may, from what we have heard, have arisen thus: There is a person around New York of the name of Ives, who says he was an Episcopalian minister, and says that he is a convert to the Catholic Church. This person has been in the habit of soliciting and receiving aid from a large number of Catholics on the plea of his personal poverty."

Dealers in cotton yesterday were waiting later foreign news. The sales only reached about 500 a 600 bales, without change in prices. Flour continued firm, with a fair amount of sales. Southern brands were firmer, with a good demand. Canadian was unchanged. Wheat was quiet, being in light supply, and held above the views of buyers. Corn was firm, with moderate sales. New mess pork sold in lots at $15 75 a $16; old mess at $14 25, and new prime, at $14 37. Beef was firm. Sales of good Chicago repacked were made at $16. There was no change of moment in other articles of trade.

New York Herald, 13th.

DIED,

In this City, on Monday the 12th inst., Mary Blount, daughter of L. O'B. Branch and N. H. Branch, aged 10 months.

At his late residence in Newbern, on Sunday, the 4th day of March, 1855, Dr. John R. Justice, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 19th of March, at his residence, in Johnston county, Mr. James Vinson, in the 55th year of his age. He has left a wife and a large family of children to mourn his irreparable loss. As a citizen he was honored and beloved by all who knew him. The most casual acquaintance could not fail to observe the kindliness of disposition which was the peculiar charm of his character. May a merciful God, in his goodness, bless the heavy bereavement to the hearts of all to whom he was so dear. [Com.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF WAKE County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 2[illegible]—

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU ARE COMMANDED TO ASSEMBLE ON NASH SQUARE, on SATURDAY (17th) evening, at 4 o'clock for DRILL; and you are also requested to attend a meeting of the Company at the "Odd-Fellow's Hall," at 8 o'clock, the same evening for the purpose of transacting important business.

By order of the Captain,

CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

Raleigh, March 15, 1855. 33—1t.

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C., March 12th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, for the purchase of One Million Dollars in Bonds running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina, for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

They are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the 1st of April, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of April and October in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of One Thousand Dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stock," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state at what point and in what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of the State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of April, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York; the Bank of the State of North Carolina; or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the resources of the State and the amount of her indebtedness, may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown and DeRossett, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

March 16, 1855. 33—

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SCHLOSS & BRO.

Dagnerrean Gallery Block, Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED—SOME FINE

Bonnets, Shoes, Gaiters

Calicoes, Ginghams,

AND OTHER NEW SPRING GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of their customers and the public.

☞ Call at their Store before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to give good and satisfactory bargains.

March 15, 1855. 33—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FOREIGN GOODS they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DI SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of Spring and Summer Mantillas is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, Fayetteville Street.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Web, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wertenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN,
sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Str. et,
Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 33—2m.

CITY TAX LIST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL attend, at the Intendant's Office, on Thursday and Friday the 29th and 30th instant, to take the City Tax List for the current year, as required by law.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOO

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to modify or change the original plan of the custom-house at New Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso attached to the appropriations for the New Orleans custom-house of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be so modified as to allow the substitution of wrought-iron beams with segmental brick arches, instead of the present groined ones in the upper story; and also that, instead of the marble roof contemplated by the original plan, authority be given to substitute such other suitable fire-proof roof as shall be found best calculated to relieve the walls from superfluous weight.

Approved December 19, 1854.

[Public No. 5.

AN ACT to authorize the issue of patents to lands in any State or Territory in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law, and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of patents, it shall and may be lawful when surveys for the land have been or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of plats of survey thereof duly approved by the surveyor general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by the said Commissioner: *Provided*, That such patents shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right, if such exist, to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land.

Approved December 22, 1854.

[Public No. 2.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class "other than members of Congress," be filled by the reappointment of the late incumbents, viz: Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Gideon Hawley, of New York.

Approved December 27, 1854.

[Public No. 6.]

AN ACT to suppress the circulation of small notes, as a currency, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, body police or corporate, within the District of Columbia, shall make, emit, issue, utter, sign, draw, or endorse any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument of writing, for the payment or delivery of money, or other valuable thing, or of any thing purporting to be a valuable thing, of a less amount than five dollars, to be used as a paper currency, or as a circulating medium, either as money, or in lieu of money or of any other currency, every such person, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate, concerned in, or assenting to, such making, emitting, issuing, uttering, signing, drawing, or endorsing as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every such bank note, promissory note, or instrument of writing so made, issued, emitted, uttered, signed, drawn, or endorsed, one-half to the use of any person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the county of Washington, District of Columbia. And on the trial of any such cause, if the promissory note, bank note, or other instrument in question, be in part or in the whole printed or engraven, it shall be deemed sufficient evidence of an intention to put the same in circulation in violation of this act, unless the contrary be shown.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, body politic or corporate, to pass, or offer to pass, within the District of Columbia, any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument in writing of a less denomination or amount than five dollars, either as money, or in lieu of money or of any other currency, and any other person or persons, and every member, officer or agent of such body politic or corporate, violating the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offence, one-half to the use of the person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the use of the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, body politic and corporate, holding any such bank note, promissory note, or instrument in writing, may present the same for payment to the person or persons, body politic or corporate, that made, emitted, issued, uttered, signed, drew, or endorsed the same, and if, upon such presentment, the person or persons, body politic or corporate, that made, emitted, issued, uttered, signed, drew, or endorsed the same, neglect or refuse to redeem the same in gold or silver, such party so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every such bank note, promissory note, or instrument in writing so presented, and payment thereof neglected or refused as aforesaid to the use of the person or persons, body politic or corporate holding and presenting the same as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every forfeiture under the foregoing provisions of this act shall be recovered in an action of debt before any justice of the peace in the District of Columbia, in the name of any person who shall sue therefor; and jurisdiction is hereby expressly given to each and every justice of the peace in the District of Columbia to try and adjudicate each and every such case.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts whether written or verbal, hereafter made, to pay or deliver money or any valuable thing, or thing purporting to be a valuable thing, the consideration whereof may be, either wholly or in part, any paper currency or circulating medium under five dollars, or other paper or currency prohibited by this act, shall be deemed and held to be illegal and void; and the person or persons suing on such contract shall have no remedy in any court of law or equity; and in any suit brought on such contract, it shall be competent for the defendant, under the general issue, or any appropriate special plea, to offer evidence of the nature or of the consideration of the contract so sued on; and on the defendant's making oath that he or she has not evidence sufficient to prove the nature or consideration of such contract, it shall be the duty of the court before which such suit may be brought to require the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or either or any of them, to be sworn to testify the truth in regard to the transaction; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall not be present at the trial, to compel the attendance of such plaintiff or plaintiffs as a witness or witnesses, and to postpone or continue the cause until such attendance can be procured; and if after the whole evidence shall have been heard, it shall appear that the consideration, either wholly or in part, of the contract, was such paper currency or circulating medium prohibited by this act, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant or defendants, and for costs against the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any merchant, hotel-keeper, shop-keeper, grocer, commission merchant, or insurance agent, any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, omnibus, cart, wagon, or dray, any huckster, butcher, auctioneer, livery-stable keeper, any owner or keeper of a billiard-table or ten-pin alley, any pawnbroker, any manager or agent of theatrical or other amusements, any hawker or pedlar, transacting business under a license granted by the corporation of the city of Washington or of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, or any other person or persons transacting business under such license, shall either receive or pay out any paper under the denomination of five dollars, or any other paper not payable in specie on demand, so prohibited as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia to sue out process in the nature of a scire facias, or to institute other suitable proceedings in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, against such offender or offenders, returnable to the said court immediately, if said court be then sitting, or to the next term of said court, if there be then a vacation of the terms of said court, requiring such offenders to show cause why his, her, or their license aforesaid, shall not be forfeited; and on proof exhibited to said court of such receiving or paying out of such prohibited paper as aforesaid, said court shall forfeit, annul, and vacate such license, and no other license for any purpose shall be granted to such offender or offenders until one year thereafter shall have passed and expired.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the District of Columbia, and of every constable of said District, to give information to some justice of the peace in said District, of every violation of this law which may come to his knowledge.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That on the trial of any cause other than a criminal prosecution, under the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the court before whom such cause is pending to cause to be brought before said court, and examined as a witness, any defendant to any such suit, his agent, or employer, touching the matters and things in controversy, and to employ such process to effect the object aforesaid as is usual in other cases.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of November next; and that so much and such parts of all former acts as may be repugnant to this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved December 27, 1854.

[Public No. 3.]

A RESOLUTION providing for the engraving, lithographing, and publishing of drawings, maps, charts, or other papers for Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter, when any charts, maps, diagrams, views, or other engravings, shall be required to illustrate any document ordered to be printed by either house of Congress, such engravings shall be procured by the Superintendent of the Public Printing, under the supervision and direction of such committee as the house ordering the printing of any such document shall direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the paper necessary for the execution of all such engraving shall be obtained in the same manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as are now provided by the act of August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the obtainment of other printing paper.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That all plates which have been engraved for any document ordered by either house of Congress, and now under the charge of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be placed in charge of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Approved Jan. 16, 1855.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

In the Town of Warrenton, North-Carolina,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

THE OBJECT IN COMMENCING A PAPER IN this place, is of two-fold character: 1st. To advocate and advance the PRINCIPLES AND DOCTRINES OF THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY, as given to us by JEFFERSON and afterwards adhered to by MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON and POLK, and now so faithfully carried out by President PIERCE. We maintain that it is the doctrine of the "True American" party, which advocates "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights." A party which has for its object the strict fulfilment of the Constitution—which gave birth to the opposition of the Elder ADAMS, during his despotic Administration of the Alien and Sedition Laws—a party which does not build up one section or interest, to the manifest injury of another section—a party which declares its principles in the open day, and lays bare its designs to the investigation of the American People. In carrying out these views, it will be our aim to advocate Democratic Measures, Democratic Usages, and Democratic Men!

"THE TRUE AMERICAN" will oppose all and every secret political association, be it of whatsoever name, or let it spring from whatsoever party, but maintain the true doctrine, that the people are capable of self-government, and that it does not require any adventitious aid, by secret associations, to fulfil this great design.

It will be our second object, to build up the Agricultural, Commercial, Mechanical, and all other interests of North Carolina, and give a healthy tone to the moral condition of her people—making war upon no particular avocation, but carrying out this desirable object by precept and EXAMPLE.

The columns of the "TRUE AMERICAN" will not be opened to any personal or private controversy, but always ready to give to political opponents, an opportunity to make known their views.

☞ The Paper will be published Weekly, with New Press and Type, at Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of twelve months, and will be issued the First Week in May, 1855.

HENRY I. MACON & CO.

March 1st, 1855.

*** Editors throughout the State, are most respectfully requested to copy the above.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

NOW LANDING—
150 boxes Oranges, 10 frails Dates,
25 boxes Lemons, 5000 Cocoa Nuts,
50 do Layer Raisins, 400 drums Figs,
100 do Bunch do 15 cases P'd Ginger,
150 half do do 20 bags Palm Nuts,
100 qr do do 25 cases Jellies,
25 frails Almonds, 10 cases Prunes,
10 bags Filberts, 500 lbs. Fig Paste.
15 do Walnuts

The above goods are of the best quality, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

SAM'L H. MARKS & SON,
Wholesale Confectioners.

Petersburg, Feb. 26, 1855. 29—
☞ Roanoke Republican copy.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

A CARD.

DOCTORS HAYWOOD & HINES, HAVING formed a partnership for the purpose of practicing *Medicine and Surgery*, offer their professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County.

☞ Office over Haywood & Scott's Drug Store, Fayetteville Street.

ED. BURKE HAYWOOD, M. D. PETER EVANS HINES, M. D.
Raleigh, March 12, 1855. 32—tf.

STRAYED OFF FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN the month of January past, a black she Mule, and a Bay horse Mule; neither to say large. I expect they are aiming to some of the lower Turpentine Counties, where they had been engaged in work. Sides worn by Gear. Information of them would be thankfully received, or a liberal reward given for their delivery to the Subscriber, near Rogers' Store Post Office, Wake County, N. C.

BENJ. ROGERS.

March 12, 1855. 32—t3.

WANTED, A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

ROCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL,
WENTWORTH, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION COMMENCES JANUARY 8th, 1855.

Students are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the session.

Board of Instruction:

R. H. SMITH, Ancient Languages and English Literature.
J. M. GALLOWAY, Mathematics " "
Assistant

Tuition from $7,50 to $15. Board $80 per session.

Address R. H. SMITH, *Prin.*
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. IRVIN, *Sec. & Treas.*

December 7, 1854. 1051—6w.

BROKE JAIL IN LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th instant, WILLIS ROWLAND, who is about 35 or 40 years old, of low stature, tolerably stout, with black hair and very common appearance, and no particular marks known by me.

Said Rowland was imprisoned under the charge of stealing a negro, the property of Wm. Jeffreys, of Franklin county. He should be taken and confined in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to the Jailor at Louisburg. WM. F. SYKES, Jailor.

January 12, 1855. 15—tf.

NOTICE—FINE FRUIT TREES.—THE UNdersigned is now in Raleigh, ready to deliver trees. A large collection of the finest kinds of fruit are here at Mr. Thompson's lot below the Baptist Church. It is good time yet to plant. Apply immediately, as I can remain but a few days. D. H. Stephenson will continue to deliver trees after I am gone. Orders left with H. D. Turner, at the N. C. Book-Store, will be attended to.

JOSHUA LINDLEY.

Raleigh, March 9, 1855. 31—3t.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

NOTICE.—HAVING DULY QUALIFIED AT FEBruary Court as Administrator of the late Mrs. Caroline Hines, all persons indebted to her are requested to make payment; and all persons having accounts against her to present them within the time prescribed by law.

PETER E. HINES, *Adm'r.*

Raleigh, March 2, 1855 29—4t.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern.
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washing Irving.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 28—

GLEN ANNA.

MISS MAGARET G. NIXON, Principal.
MISS EMILY BRANSON, Assistant.
JOSEPH B. SHELTON, Steward.
MRS. JOS. B. SHELTON, Matron.

The *sixth session* of this flourishing Female Seminary will open Feb. 21st, 1855.

It is handsomely and healthfully situated in Davidson Co. N. C. six miles west of Normal College, one mile from Thomas Depot on the Central Railroad.

Terms: Board $8 a month exclusive of lights; tuition $10 a session; Music $10 extra; French $5.

For a Circular containing particulars apply to the Principal, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C. 4w.

REGENT.—THIS THOROUGH-BRED STALLION and Race Horse, (awarded the first premium at the last North Carolina Agricultural Fair,) will make the Spring Season, commencing the 8th of March and closing the 10th of July, at Hillsborough, N. C.

For further particulars, see hand bills.

THOMAS H. MILES.

February 20, 1855. 1064—w6w.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, [illegible] March 1, 1855.

A.
Avery, G H
Allen, Christopher
Allen, John S 2
Atkins, Miss Eliz
Abbott, L W
Alford, H H
B.
Banks, G J
Buffalo, B B
Bashford, Thomas
Biggs, R
Brown, J B
Burrows, Mrs M
Bingham, I A
Brankly, Thomas
Bean, James
Blake, M
Baugh, Calvin
Beckwith, J B
Brockway, Chas
Bradley, Miss R G
Baker, S S
Bridgers, Eliz
Brackett, Ed
C.
Candler, W G
Curfman, John F
Campbell, Wm
Coxel, Jas F
Clayton, L T
Colclaugh, John
Cummings, R S
Carter, Jordon
Clements, A K
Chapter, Sect Grand
Cooley Ed
Cooper, Ed
D.
Denson, Jane
Dickson, Miss Anna
Devereaux, Wm P
Dyer, T A & Co
Dodd, Orren L
E.
Earle, J
Eaton, Campbell
Ellen, Ridley
Ellington, J F
Evans, J D
Eastwood, J M
Evans, Mrs Lucy
Earp, Mrs M
F.
Frazer, Alexander 2
Freeman, Shedrick
Fonert, John D
Ferrill, J J
Furniss, Wm
G.
Gaylord, E S 3
Gilliam, Robt B
Gooden, Miss M
Gas Co., Pres't of
Gardner, S M
Gordon, F
Gaines, R S
Godwin, George L
Griffin, Miss R
H.
Harrod, Miss Delia
Hall, W
Hendon, Isham
Hatch, H H
Hodge, George L
Holt, Gen. Jos S
Harriss, Wm H
Harriss, Robt
Hutchings, Wm
Harrison, Richard
Hill, G
Horton, Mrs Lucy J
Haywood, Mrs Ann
Herring, R B & D C
Hamill, W P
Hornaday, Isaiah
Hoggin, J A
Hines, P G
Halyburton, R
Hill, Nelson
Howard, Miss M W
Holt, Jos C
Hill, Miss Lucy A
Haughey, Jas
Hall, Jas
J.
Jones, W M
Jones, Miss Mary C
Johnson, Jerry
Jackson, W M
Joyner Jas
Jordon, Miss C 3
Johnson, Wm
Jordon, Miss R
Jackson, Gen A E
Jones, John H
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, Miss C
Johns, Stephen
K.
King, Warren
Keeth, Presley
Keeth, George
Keeth, George E
King, John
L.
Leguir, Mrs M
Lumley, T J
L'Engle, F F
Langdon, W J 3
Lockwood, Miss
Lumsden, E
Lindley, Joshua
Lancaster, Jas J
Langston, Eliza
M.
McCullers, Miss M
Mullen, W H
McKimmon, J A
Murphy, Miss A
McCullers, E S
Marriott, R T
May, Miss Helen
McKay, Miss N C
McDaniel, Miss S
Mitchell, Nathanie
McLean, Susannah
Mears, Cecelia
Machael, Jno C
McCullers, J S 2
Mitchell, Jackson
McGrath, Thomas
Molett, E
Marsh, Mary Ann 2
Martin, John
McCraw, Francis
McConnell, John
Morgan E
Mills, Mrs L
Miller, T J D
Miller, Thomas
McCafferty, Jno P
N.
Norcott, Miss M
Nixon, Miss Mary
O.
Oviatt, W D
Otey, Chloe
P.
Parrish, Boykin &
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh March 5, 1855. 1067—w3w.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

The Rev. John Cumming's Works.

CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, or LECtures on the Book of Revelation—1st and 2d series.
Cumming's Prophetic Studies, or Lectures on the Book of Daniel.
Cumming's Minor Works, first series. This volume contains the following: The Finger of God, Christ our Passover, the Comforter.
Cumming's Minor Works, second series. This volume contains the following: A Message from God, the Great Sacrifice, Christ receiving Sinners.

Lectures on the Seven Churches,	1 vol. 12 mo.
" on our Lord's Miracles,	" "
" on the Parables,	" "
" on Romanism,	" "
Scripture Readings, Genesis,	" "
" " Exodus,	" "
" " St. Matthew,	" "
" " St. Mark,	" "
The Church before the flood,	" "
The Tent and the Altar,	" "
Benedictions, or the Blessed Life,	" "
The Daily Life,	" "
Voices of the Dead,	" "
Voices of the Day,	" "
Voices of the Night.	" "

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 31—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LOOK OUT FOR FRESH FISH!
Now they Come.

RUN! TO W. H. PUTNEY'S FISH AND Provision Store, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, on the arrival of the cars and buy some of his CORN-FED-SHAD.

I call them *corn-fed*, because they are so very fat, and I receive them almost buttering, as they are brought through by Adams & Co's Express, in a few hours.

Don't forget it, that all persons, without exception, must pay the cash, on delivery of the fish, and other articles purchased by me. W. H. PUTNEY.

March 9, 1855. 31—

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 2.

Rollingbrook St. Sycamore St.

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Rollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Texas, Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare patterns and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Gilt and Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MAnufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD IN THE CITY OF Raleigh at the Court House door, for cash, on Monday, 19th March next, five negroes—man Jacob, woman Viney, girl Francis, girl Viney, and girl Minerva. Also, on the same day the following lands: Two thousand acres of land on Lumber River in Cumberland and Richmond Counties; two hundred and seventeen acres in Richmond Co., Laurel Hill District, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres adjoining the lands of Duncan K. Monroe, and others, in Richmond county, Laurel Hill District, levied on as the property of Daniel McLain, Neill McLain, William McLain and John Fairly, to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina. Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, to-wit: Five hundred and forty acres of land in Richmond County, Laurel Hill District. Also, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres in Laurel Hill District, Richmond County, levied on to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, against Simeon McLain, Ferdinand McLain, Duncan K. Monroe and John Fairly, both Executions in favor of the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina.

WESLEY JONES,
U. S. Marshal Dist. N. C.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1855. 16—wtd.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.
No. 29, Cheap place.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, READY made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c.
Call and take a look.
Next door to R. Smith's corner.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—
☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 23, 1854. 3—tf.

Spring, 1855.
KERR & MARBURY,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, &c.,
NOS. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR friends and the public generally, that they have returned to their old stand, and from extensive Importations this Spring, per Ships "*Centurion*," "*Constantine*," and "City of *Brooklyn*," together with heavy purchases of Domestic Goods at the Factories, are enabled to offer the largest stock and finest assortment of *China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods*, that they have ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell at the lowest rates.

Feb. 26, 1855. 1064—w4w.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

LAND FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER residence on the Hillsborough Road, four miles from Franklinton and six from Louisburg, in one of the healthiest and best watered portions of the State. There are in both the above named places excellent male and female Schools, and a female College in process of erection in the latter.

There is on the premises a large and conveniently constructed two story building with ten good rooms, situated about three hundred yards from the road in a fine white oak grove. There are also a few out-houses—a good Spring convenient to the dwelling. I will sell one hundred acres or more as may suit the purchaser. Those wishing to see the premises will call on the subscriber in Louisburg, or Wm. O. Green, Esq., living adjoining.

WM. F. GREEN.

Louisburg, N. C., Feb. 20, 1855. 1063—wtf.

READ THIS!—ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE Firm of **Evans & Cooke** must come forward and settle immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Raleigh, Feb. 26, 1855.

NOTES ON DUELS AND DUELING, ALPHABETically arranged, with a preliminary historical essay.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has returned from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, suitable for taking Goods and Ready Made Clothing, which being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer very low prices.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.

Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.

Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.

Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.

Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.

Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.

Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine Plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determination to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agric